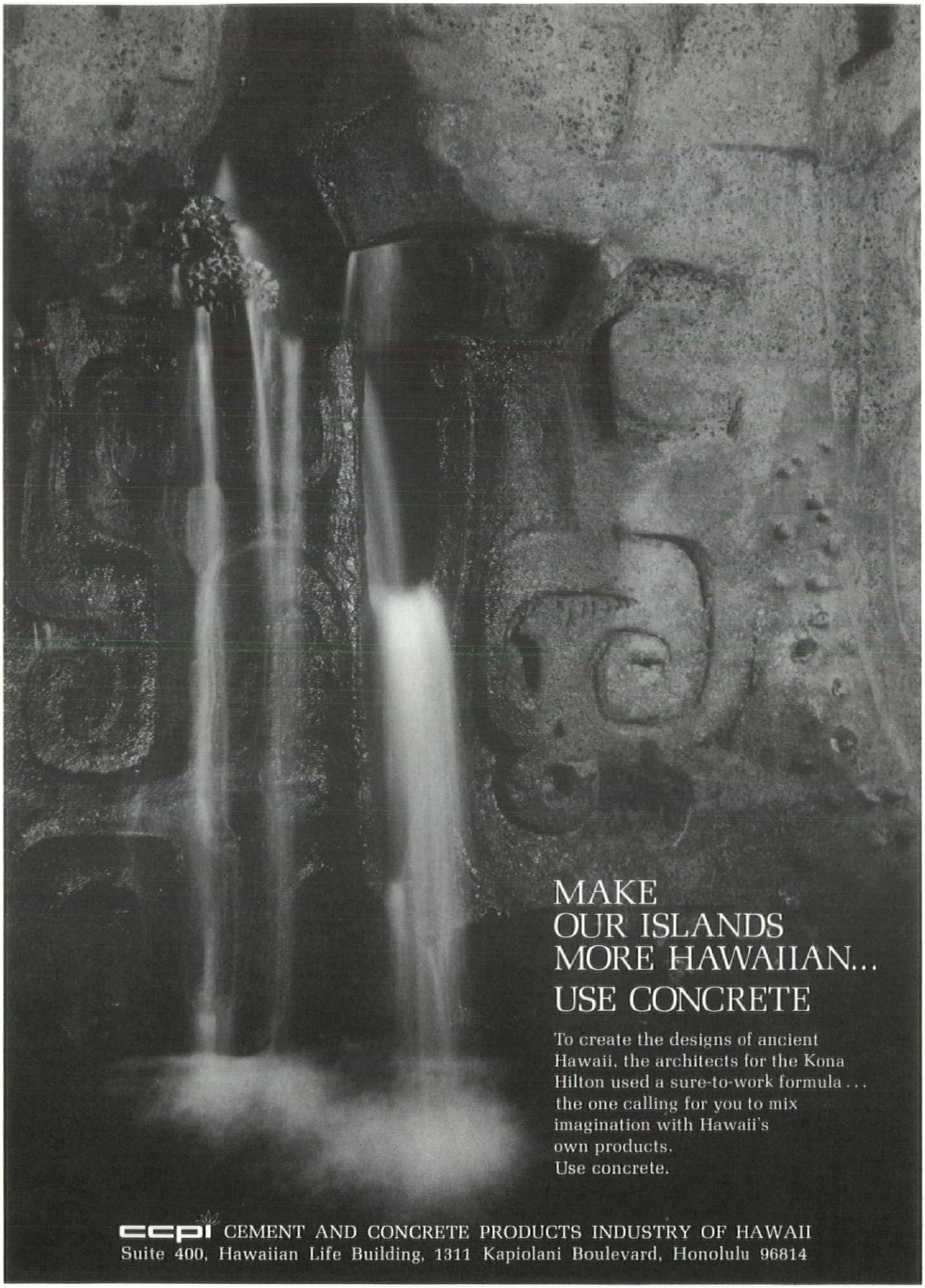
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Don Dumlao

RECOMMENDED 1972 HAWAII CHAPTER GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Each year about this time, the incoming chapter president recommends the direction he feels the chapter should take for the new year. In an effort not to break tradition, and with earnest conviction, the short range goals have to be continually reevaluated; I would at this time like to present my recommendations to the chapter for consideration. It seems apparent that the profession of architecture in general, and the Hawaii chapter AIA specifically, has two basic obligations:

1. To promote the interest of the profession.
2. To safeguard the public and overall community interest.

To this end, I would recommend the following goals for our 1972 chapter program.

OUR PROFESSIONAL OBLIGATION:

1. Identify, assume and effectively communicate role of the profession in today's social, economic, political and cultural changing world.
2. Determine the profession's needs for assumption of that role and provide for the continual regeneration of the profession to meet that role.
   a. Establish a better student-professional communications and development program.
   b. Support and assist in establishing accreditation for the Department of Architecture at the University of Hawaii.
3. Become more effective at the decision making level of the legislative process in all levels of government in the State of Hawaii.
   a. Strengthen and increase governmental relations.
   b. Strive to contribute to rather than react to proposed legislation by contributing professional involvement early in the process.
   c. Support the legislative efforts of CILO, CIC, ICED, and others within the construction industry when it is consistent with our profession's interest.
   d. Support specifically the following legislation in 1972 Legislature.
      (1) New Statute of limitations HB-1481
      (2) Frivolous liability complaints SB-1008
      (3) Revision of present registration law with regard to the definition of supervision.
4. Establish the need for a strong para-professional relationship within our community.
   a. Revive and strengthen ICED and the chapter's function within it.
   b. Get involved in, and contribute to, the broad growth and development of Hawaii and its role in the Pacific basin.
5. Present programs, seminars and conferences which establish a meaningful continuing education program for the experienced practitioner as well as the young professional.
6. Encourage highest standards of ethics and professional practice.

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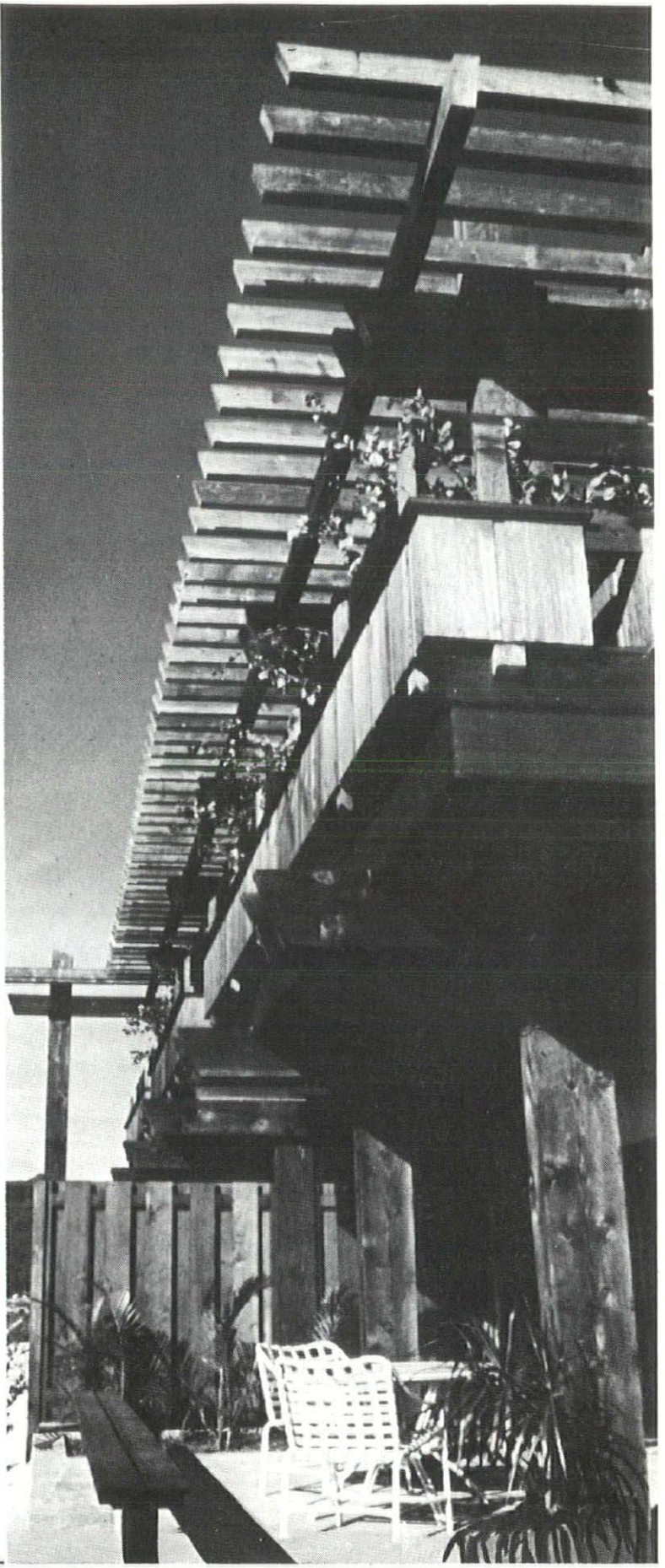
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HAWAII ARCHITECT HONOR AWARDS

Recognizing the need and relevance for a continuing architectural dialogue, The Hawaii Architect presents this series devoted to the 1971 AIA Award winners. (This series was initiated in December and featured the Hawaiian Electric Industrial complex). Each honoree is asked to present an expanded statement of his project, reviewed by members of the jury or selected critics. Members of the jury are Jorn Utzon, Francis Oda, Hugh Burgess.

THE WAILANI CONDOMINIUM

Architect: Charles R. Sutton & Associates, Inc.

JURY STATEMENT:

The 1971 Hawaii AIA Awards have in common, certain trends, qualities and characteristics that call attention to more appropriate architecture for Hawaii's climate, informal off-style, economy and increasing dense living patterns. From the large number of entries received, these directions were representative of nearly all entries. The jury attempted to select the most significant examples these trends and characteristics are reflected in various building type groups. The strongest residential solutions reflect the development of several buildings in a cluster or series of clusters on a shaped site in contrast to previous recognition of a single, highly individualistic, detached dwelling on a single lot.

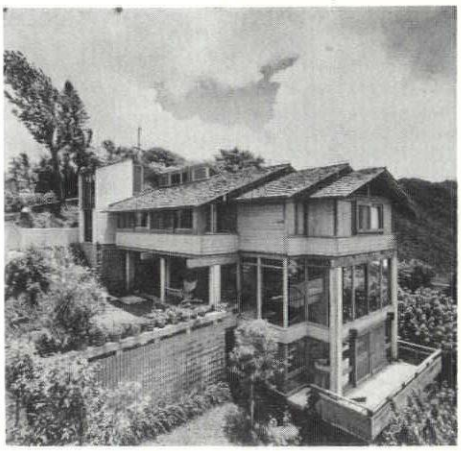
Outstanding commercial projects contained architectural expressions of openness and a human rather than monumental scale. Continued use of unique and distinguished, older buildings recognizes the continuity of our architectural heritage as a great value. Governmental encouragement of these trends could stimulate and increase economical use of Hawaii's limited land mass and help create a more distinctive architecture as shown in these submissions.

Statement by the architect

Four separate single family houses were built on a 40,000 sq. ft. parcel of land in the heights above downtown Honolulu. The use of the condominium concept provided for placement of the four houses on a single undivided lot which had previously been declared "unsubdividable" due to the nature and legal status of the access road to the property. The road is in multiple private ownership, substandard in width and construction, but for a long time under limited maintenance by the City. The deed guaranteed access to the property. Under the zoning laws (minimum lot size 10,000 sq. ft.) development was not prohibited if under single or joint ownership.

The site formerly was the rear gardens and tennis court of an old estate which previously had been divided and sold. It lies on a leeward ridge of the Koolau mountains between Nuuanu and Pauoa Valleys at an approximate elevation of 610 to 660 feet above sea level approximately two miles from downtown. The climate is considerably cooler and slightly wetter than downtown or Waikiki and is partially exposed to northeasterly trade winds.

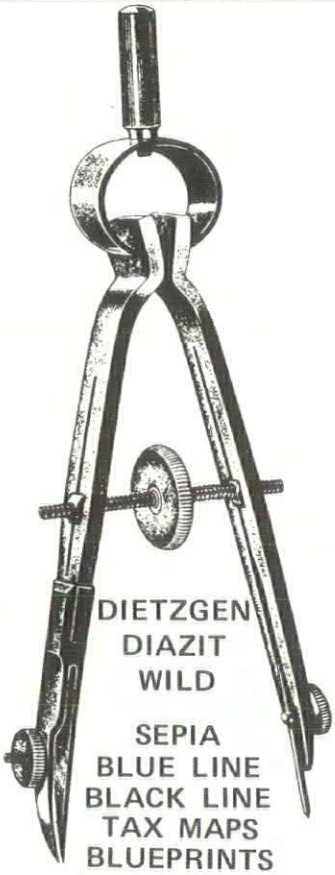
On a front promontory of the ridge, excellent and varied views range from quiet Pauoa Valley, Tantalus and the Koolau peaks, Diamond Head across Papakolea ridge, Waikiki, the ocean and



central Honolulu to Punchbowl Crater, and (for the Zundel house) the Waianae Mountains with spectacular sunset views.

The houses are reached by a common driveway downhill from the end of Wailani Road. Each owner has an undivided quarter interest in the land. Included in the condominium documents are those restrictions considered beneficial to the owners over the long term but kept to a minimum. A general landscape development plan was prepared by the Architect in consultation with George Walters, Landscape Architect, and all work by the owners must conform. However, to give maximum

Continued on Page 6



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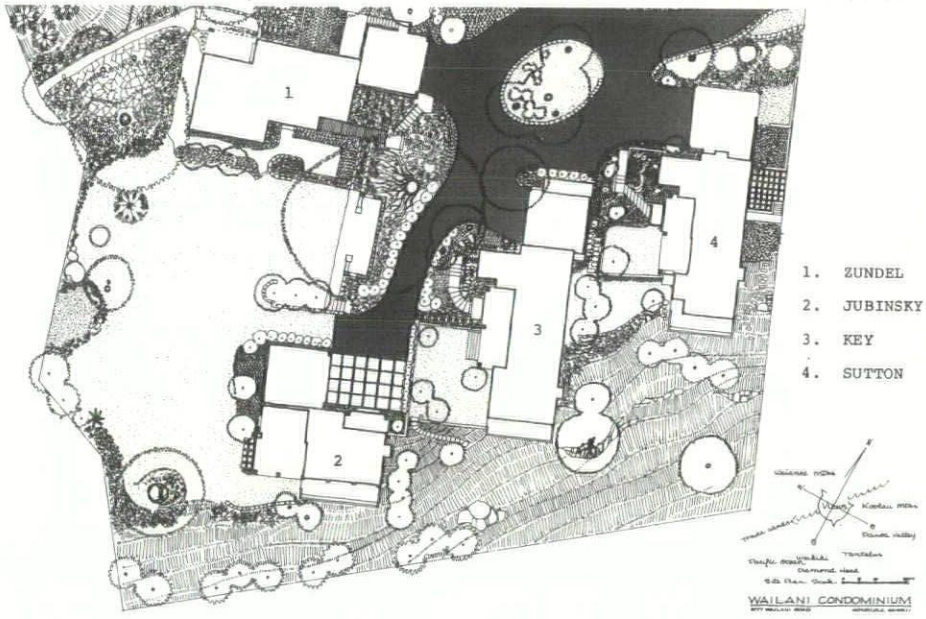
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HAWAII BLUEPRINT & SUPPLY

Continued from Page 5

privacy, "limited common" areas are defined (see map opposite page), within which the owners can do their own thing, including chase out the neighbors kids.

Houses were individually designed for each family, but common materials and methods were used to improve construction economy and to give unity – with individual form characteristics developed primarily out of their relation to site and to each other. Side yards are used as private courtyards ("limited common") extending to the wall of the adjacent house, made possible by the "undivided" ownership of the land.



Houses are 2 or 3-story and enclose approximately 3,000 square feet plus loft spaces formed under the roof deck-ceilings.

After three years of occupancy the joint ownership idea is working well and has been extended to such things as tools and equipment, hiring for garden services, etc. Future plans include addition of a common pool, sauna, and some additional common storage related to recreation and garden use.

CRITICAL REVIEW OF WAILANI CONDOMINIUM

By Francis Seiji Oda
Member of the jury

All who have climbed the upward spiral of Hawaii's housing market and agonized over the cut-and-filled results will immediately recognize the alternatives presented by Wailani.

Perhaps the most significant of these is the common ownership and development of the land. Once the tennis court area of the old Von Hamm -Young estate, the Wailani site is steeply sloped, wooded and opens to magnificent views of Honolulu and Pauoa Valley. Ty Sutton's sensitive site plan gives all four houses the primary view, as well as secondary views, in a situation where a standard lot development might have provided the view for two houses. The major trees of the site are retained and integrated with the structures. The precious little level space is preserved for common use.

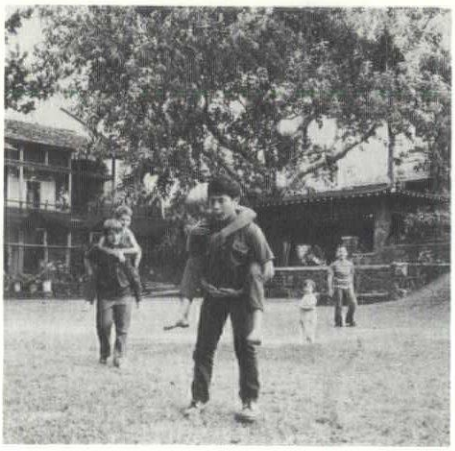
The Sutton houses are interesting for their subtle individuality while having shared the cost benefits of common materials and construction details. Since they are never viewed individually, Le Corbusier's perception of Mykonos applies and each element of the complex gains a greater presence by virtue of its harmony in form, materials and spatial relationship to its neighbors. As in Mykonos, individuality is gained through variations of interior space, fenestration and entrance treatment.

This harmony of elements effectively masks minor incongruities in design such as a wall which changes from split-block on the first level (emerging from a retaining to a fully exposed condition) to plaster on the second level and wood on the third. Also troubling, but largely hidden from view, is the definition of the concrete frame structure (modified during bidding) which gives the upper floor of one house the appearance of a bungalow propped on massive piers. The architectural tendency to over-design by articulating each element, however, has here been

Continued on next page

successfully tempered by the demands of continuity.

For this reason, one feels the limited



value of criticizing the Wailani in terms of its individual elements, just as one would in the case of a Lombardian hill town. The project is always perceived as an integrated whole; a significant social and economic concept translated into a humane grouping of homes in a unique setting. To view Wailani otherwise is to miss the relevance of this expression of architecture as a social and environmental art, even there on Pacific Heights.

ASA Elects Officers

The Hawaii Chapter, Architectural Secretaries Association, recently held their 1972 Election of Officers. Elected were:

PRESIDENT: THELMA CHUN, Edwin T. Murayama, AIA

VICE PRESIDENT: JUDIE MALMGREN, Vladimir Ossipoff & Associates

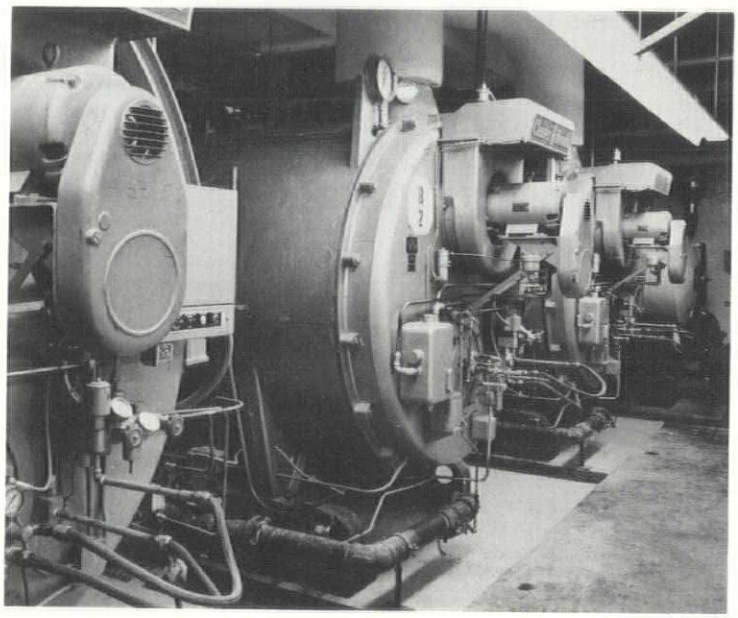
SECRETARY: SYLVIA LEE, Wong & Wong, Inc.

TREASURER: RUBY SHUPPER, Richard N. Dennis, AIA

DIRECTORS: BERTINE CALLOW, Wimberly, Whisenand, Allison, Tong & Goo. BETTY HAYS, Lemmon, Freeth, Haines, Jones & Farrell. MILLIE HARVEY, Wimberly, Whisenand, Allison, Tong & Goo.

These officers will be installed at the Annual Installation Banquet to be held in January.

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Introducing Our Own Phase Two

By JIM REINHARDT

This issue of the Hawaii Architect marks the second phase in the evolution of the publications of the Hawaii AIA. The first phase was the creation of the "Hawaii Chapter Memo," whose goal is to communicate items of timely concern – meetings, announcements, positions and/or employment wanted, etc. This is to be issued twice monthly on the first and third Mondays of the month, by the AIA executive secretary. There is to be no attempt to be arty . . . just information.

The second phase is the evolution of the Ke Kaha Ki'i into a journal dealing with less timely matters, in more depth. Since few people either in or out of the AIA (1) could pronounce the name, (2) had any idea what it was without adding . . . "you know that AIA magazine," or (3) really cared very much anyway, the decision was made to give it the simple and direct name . . . THE HAWAII ARCHITECT. The question of whether or not the next stage of the evolution is to become "Hawaii Design," and broaden the scope, will be examined in the future.

At the time of the creation of the MEMO, the question was asked "who decides what direction the publications take and what goes into them." This led to the creation of the Editorial Board. Presently the members are Jerry Allison, Bob Fox, Gillman Hu, John Hara, Bill Merrill and Jim Reinhardt. Crossroads Press is an unofficial member on matters concerning The Hawaii Architect. The role of the Editorial Board is to provide policy guidance. As a matter of expediency, the Board is planning and assembling the first few issues to (1) get a close understanding of the process and problems, and (2) to get the issues out pending delegation of work.

The immediate goals of the board are: (1) to appoint an editor, with prime responsibility for the publication, (2) to appoint feature editors for the several ongoing features, (3) to involve other

Continued on next page

members of the design and construction process – i.e., the landscape architects, the planners, the building oriented arts, the regulatory agencies, the students and educators, the building oriented engineers, and the consturction industry, (4) to stimulate controversy and the expression of the opinions of Hawaii's architects on matters concerning our environment and our profession.

To give the magazine more consistency in form and content, several ongoing features are planned. At present the list includes:

1. The Feature of the Month – a special emphasis item.
2. The Hawaii Chapter Honor Awards – each month one project will be presented in detail, with program, goals, client comments and a critique.
3. Speaking Out – a detailed analysis or opinion about a pertinent topic. Hopefully some controversy will come in here.
4. Personality Profiles – a local architect.
5. Letters to the Editor – less lengthy comments than "Speaking Out." Intended to be a real forum.
6. Student Comments – activities, projects or philosophical discussions.
7. Legislative Report – what's going on at the Planning and Building Departments, the Legislature, hearings, etc.
8. Columns from the Allied Professions – activities, projects or philosophy.
9. Reports from the Committees.
10. J. M. Neil on Hawaii's Architectural Past.
11. Bob Fox's sketches.
12. Reports from the WAL and ASA.

For the next few issues, we will be experimenting with changes in layout and format in addition to the content changes. We will be aggressively looking for contributors and administrative staff. If you are interested, contact Beverly (538-7276). If you have a reaction to something we do – let us know!

In Memory

JOHN P. CHAMPLIN
who died on August 15, 1971
in San Jose, California

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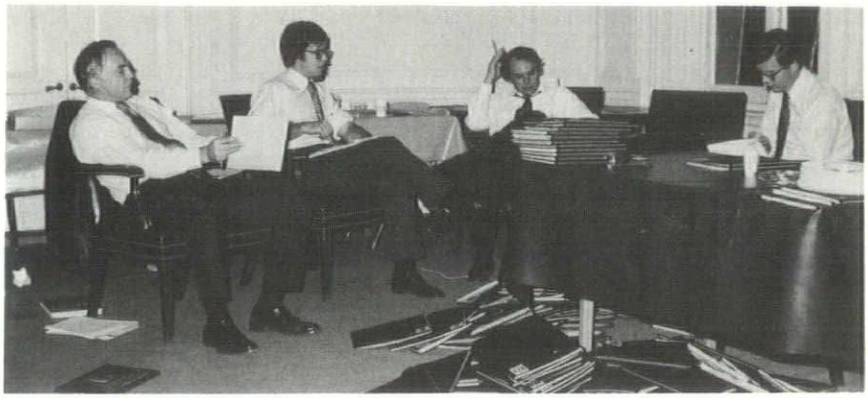
For additional information, contact Bill May, Director of Group Administration, Hawaiian Life

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1972 National AIA Honor Awards Jury Process Reviewed

By GERALD L. ALLISON, FAIA



Above: 1972 A I A Honor Awards jury at work.
Below: Left to right – Harry Wolf, Antonin Aeck, John Dinkeloo, Harry Weese, Harry Cobb, Gerald Allison. 1972 A I A Honor Awards Jury.



In a period of three days, six National AIA Honor Awards jurists expended 180 manhours to determine a preliminary selection of 24 projects from some 470 Honor Award submittals. From this jurist's observation, the process of judgment is as thorough and fair as possible for a program of this scope. The first long day, perhaps the toughest, involved each juror separately reviewing all of the 470 brochures. If any one juror felt any possibility that the work represented was meritorious, it was set aside for further review by the group as a whole. This initial process of review and elimination required about 12 hours of each man's time, resulting in the elimination of approximately one-half of the submittals.

The second day was spent reviewing the remaining projects as a group, and discussing the individual merits and demerits of each one. Those that three, or more, jurists still felt to have merit were once again set aside. This process took another full, long day and resulted in 80 projects remaining.

In order to obtain a fresh look at each project, slides were placed in a carousel tray and the third day was spent reviewing these slides, as a group and, once again, studying the plans, the program and photographs. If a majority of the jurors still felt a particular project had merit, it was again set aside. The 24 remaining after this process were then considered to be the preliminary selection of the jury. Each of the jurists was then assigned four projects that he will personally visit to verify if the information presented was accurate and the project, indeed, is worthy of note. These reports will be presented at the next meeting of the jury, sometime in early February.

It will be interesting to see how many, and which projects, survive this personal visitation, for this is one important part of the judging process that keeps this from being a photographer's award program.

As could be expected during times of intense philosophizing, disagreements, and debate, there were occasional moments of humor. These moments spawned such comments as:

"Some of the frozen music is melting."

"Churches are no longer religious buildings."

"This is a sheep in sheep's clothing."

"Is there such a thing as 'tour de forceful'?"

"Louie Kahn, where have you gone?"

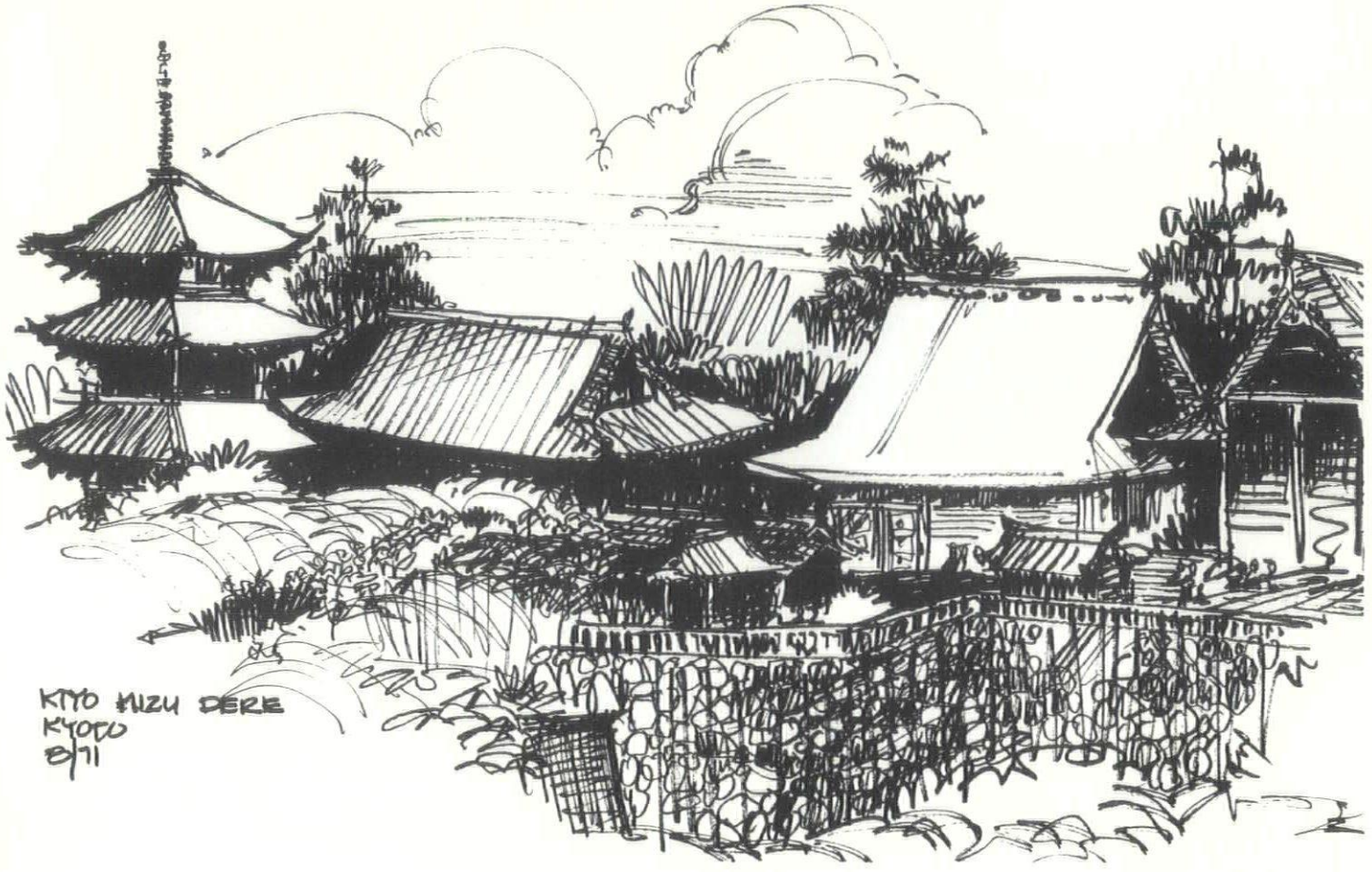
"Hey! I did this one, who was claiming it?"

"My standard of judgment is, whether I will walk across the street to look at it, or if it will walk across the street to look at me."

It was generally felt by the jury that if the projects submitted represented a cross section of America's better contemporary architecture, then the state of the art is only slightly above mediocrity. There seemed to be a very low percentage of truly outstanding and inspiring buildings presented. A great number of the projects had a sense of sameness about them. Any sense of regionalism in design character and material use was almost totally lacking and the jury members were frequently heard asking, "Where is this building?"

Although not judged by categories, there was an obvious lack of good projects in the areas of housing, religious structures, college facilities and schools. The strength seemed to be in public buildings and corporate headquarters.

It was disappointing to find only three projects were submitted representing the work of two Hawaiian architects, especially since we have some notable buildings in the Islands which may have easily surpassed some of those surviving this preliminary selection.



Kiyo Mizu Dere, Kyoto. Sketch by Bob Fox.

LOOKING AHEAD

By OWEN CHOCK, AIA

After ten months on the job, our chapter executive secretary Beverly Cozloff is looking ahead to an even more event-filled year in 1972. The chapter office will be able to offer added services to its members than over the previous years.

In 1971, the office was extensively remodeled to better reflect the Hawaii chapter's growing image. The conference area is able to comfortably accommodate at least ten people, with copying facilities nearby. A library of periodicals from AIA components as well as other related professions are available. A reference service where AIA member firms will have slides and brochures of their work available for review by potential clients is now under discussion.

Other services include films and slides, previous AIA publications such as "Why? Why Not?" are also available to interested groups.

With a good inventory of documents, the chapter office encourages members to order those AIA forms from the office. A call-in service for forms is available.

Northwest Region AIA 1972 Conference

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
August 31, September 1-2

The Alaska chapter AIA has planned some interesting, exciting and entertaining events for the Northwest Regional Conference. Each member of the Hawaii chapter, AIA will receive notices from the Alaska chapter so that they can make their plans to go to Alaska with their wives and families to find their "Golden Nuggets."

WAL Notes

Lavelle Fairweather and team of WAL members made attractive origami birds and butterflys for Christmas tree which they donated to Festival of Trees.

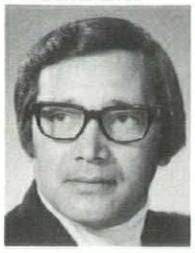
(Correction to November's Article, "With the Women" . . .It was stated that $100.00 was donated to the University of Hawaii Architectural Library. It should have been $1,000.00.)

HAWAII CHAPTER AIA G

EXECUTIV

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT



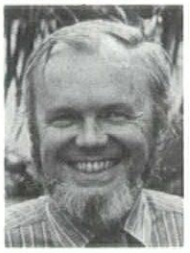
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Charles R. Sutton
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SECRETARY



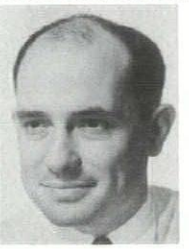
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GOALS and OBJECTIVES

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William Chapman
Aaron Levine
George Walters

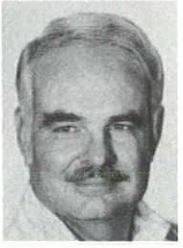
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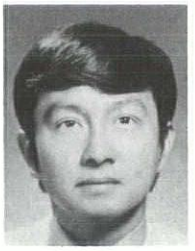
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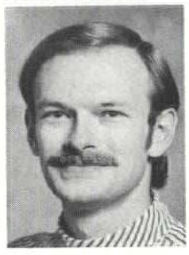
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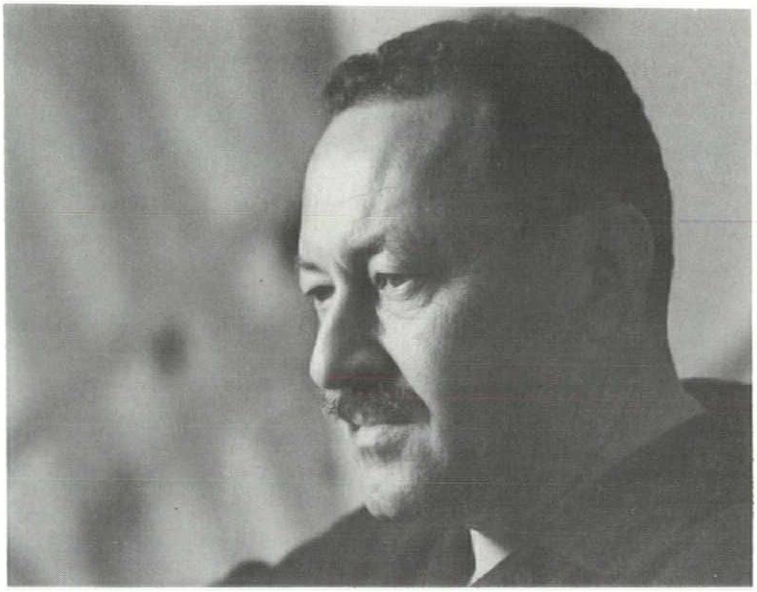
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With his own house one of The Architectural Record's 'Record House of 1960'. Practically nothing that he did during those years had any architectural relevance, but the building of Kahului Naval Air Station from scratch gave him an insight into operations such as few architects have the chance to experience.

By J. M. NEIL

Impressions of untroubled continuity can be very deceptive, as may be seen in the history of Vladimir Ossipoff's practice. Val came to Hawaii in 1932 and set up his own firm four years later. (For more biographical information see Ke Kaha Ki'i, Sept., 1970.) One might say that the only major change thereafter came in 1960 when he incorporated the firm with three associates. In the last fifteen years professional recognition has come loud and clear: nine Honor Awards and one Honorable Mention from the Hawaii chapter, AIA, an Award of Merit from the American Society of Landscape Architects in 1962, and praise for Dr. Howard Liljestrand's residence filling a whole issue of House Beautiful as the "Pace Setter Home" of 1958 with his own house one of The Architectural Record's "Record House of 1960." Val became a Fellow of the AIA in 1956 and served as Hawaii chapter president in 1942 and 1965.

Good fortune did not come easily. Starting an independent practice in the midst of the Depression could be frustratingly slow and difficult. Then a major interruption came with World War II. Val closed his office and joined the staff of Contractors Pacific Naval Air Bases as project engineer at Pearl Harbor. Practically nothing that he did during those years had any architectural relevance but the building of Kahului Naval Air Station from scratch gave him an insight into operations such as few architects have the chance to experience. Reestablishing his firm in 1947, Val faced the postwar shortages and pressures that harried all architects of the time. Thus, not until the 1950s, 20 years after becoming a registered architect, could Val begin to see satisfying fruits of his work.

His firm is well-known for its efforts to define a distinctive, indigenous, Hawaiian style of architecture, but that, too, has meant an ongoing challenge. With the traditions set by C. W. Dickey and Hart Wood in the 1920s and 1930s, and identifiably Hawaiian style has often come to mean low profiles, hipped roofs, dark woods, native stone and airy, spacious interiors. Yet the widespread adoption of air-conditioning, the great expense of materials most favored by Dickey and Wood, the problems brought with great

Continued on next page

population densities, and the design constraints imposed by hipped roofs have forced a search for other, more appropriate elements. The result, and perhaps the best motto for the firm, can be phrased in words used to describe the 1960 award-winning residence of Mrs. Blanche Hill: "A completely contemporary, sophisticated approach to Hawaiian architecture, suited to the climate without the use of pseudo-tropical or Polynesian attitudes."

That approach implied no dogmatic attachment to a particular set of design elements. Given the right circumstances, the structures may fit into traditions set by Dickey and Wood. Among such award-winning works of the firm these would probably include the Pacific Club (1959), the Outrigger Canoe Club (1963), Punahou's Thurston Chapel (1969), and the Kamuela campus of Hawaii Preparatory Academy (1970). Others, such as Kahului Airport Terminal (1964-1966, 1969) would stretch those traditions rather severely. And still others, Mrs. Hill's residence and the IBM Building (1963), for example, have no resemblance to the work of Dickey and Wood.

Significant contributions to the firm's achievements have been made by the associates. Sidney Synder, Gregory Goetz and Alan Rowland had all worked with Val prior to the incorporation in 1960. A brief biography of Sid Snyder appeared in the last issue. Greg Goetz attended Doane College in Nebraska and San Jose State College prior to graduating from the University of California in Berkeley. He joined the firm in 1957. Alan Rowland also attended Berkeley, graduating in 1951, and worked in San Francisco, Okinawa and Nagoya, Japan, before joining Ossipoff in 1956. Another associate, Franklin Gray, a graduate of Los Angeles State College, worked with the firm from 1963 until he returned to the Mainland in 1970.

The challenges of the 1970s are most unlikely to be any less demanding than those of the past four decades. The intertwined problems of population and environment in Hawaii must be met with imagination, courage and humane concern. Facing those problems we can take heart from the fact that we have on board Vladimir Ossipoff and Associates, with that firm's laudable record of design achievements.

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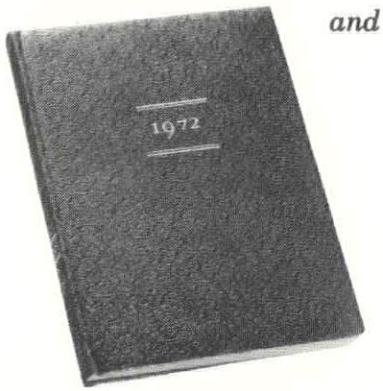
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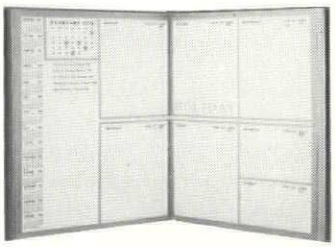
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Remarks on the Team Approach

TOM DINELL
Director, Pacific Urban Studies and Planning Program
University of Hawaii

Tom Dinell, Director of the Pacific Urban Studies and Planning Program at the University of Hawaii, comes to the Planning Team as one conversant with public policy and political processes. It is hoped that this will be the first of a series enabling us to view the problems of this Planning Team from the vantage points of its various members.

Why bother with a team-approach? It is hard enough for architects to get along with their fellow architects or planners with their fellow planners without asking that they also get along with economists, sociologists, political scientists and with political leaders and others not of the tribe. There are two reasons for bothering: (1) we face critical dilemmas and (2) these dilemmas are common to all our fields.

All things are interrelated. One has to preserve one's options. The times are changing. If I don't have a say, forget it.

Those four phrases summarize the dilemmas facing the planner. He has a tough row to hoe. But these same dilemmas face the architect, the applied theoretician from the social sciences, the engineer and the politician. Let me expand on the key phrases.

"All things are interrelated." It is an obvious statement. The car discharges pollutants which combine with certain elements in the air under conditions of sunlight to produce smog over downtown Honolulu. A new family moves to the Islands, which leads to the need for more housing, new schools and additional police. It is difficult to identify and quantify these seemingly simple linear relationships, that is, one thing leading to another which then leads to another. But we are also finding out that the relationships are not just linear, but cybernetic; that is, they include feedback loops which affect the magnitude of the original waves.

The facilities we build for the new tourists may make Hawaii less attractive to visitors, who then choose not to come back, and down-talk Hawaii when they return home, which in turn may lead to a reduction in the number of visitors, that is, unless some new source can be tapped such as R&R, Japan or an expanded middle class on the mainland with more increased disposable income available.

"One has to preserve one's options." We are, or at least ought to be concerned with developing and putting forth alternative approaches to reducing the magnitude of our problems and maybe even occasionally solving one. But the difficulty is that when we are growing at a rapid rate it is very difficult to keep the options open. The many alternative approaches to Waikiki have been preempted one-by-one until now it is a lot like a traffic problem – all we have to offer is palliatives. So much of what has occurred is irreversible. The same kind of foreclosure of options is threatening Central Oahu. If we decide at this point in time to convert much of Central Oahu from sugar cane to single family houselots, that's it. The decision cannot be reversed. One doesn't plow-up subdivision streets and driveways and demolish $40,000 homes to plant sugar cane or truck crops. We still have the options of sugar, diversified agriculture, medium density housing integrated with the mass transit system, parks and other possibilities.

"The times are a changing." There is no question but that the values of a large portion of our population – particularly, but not only the youth – are substantially different than the prevailing values of 20 or 30 years ago. One need only mention such areas as sexual relations, patriotism, erotica, marijuana, authority, wealth, war, marriage to remind oneself of how different are the norms of today from those of yesterday and to get a foretaste of how very different they will be 25 years hence.

The task is one of planning for a diversity of life styles. People are opting for different ways of living. Today we have at least four generational types coexisting, more than at any prior time in history. Imposing a single generalized mold is not going to work any longer. Much of our present land-use planning is based on the concept of homogeneity of use and the nuclear family. We do not facilitate the continuation of ma-pa stores with the living quarters above. We don't allow them in residential neigh-

Continued on next page

borhoods. We have little provision for commune-living either in the city or the agricultural areas. I hate to think what would happen in Honolulu if we were ever to enforce our housing and zoning codes strictly. We do everything possible to discourage the extended family. You cannot have a separate kitchen for the in-laws because that might become a rental unit. Our apartments are built as if there is no such thing as community except around the pool and perhaps the laundry room, while at the same time some of them do not even provide privacy within the unit – the walls are too thin. We have those who love to play rock and others whose sense of power comes from racing their motorcycles, but we provide almost no way to segregate these activities from those people who still have sensitive ears.

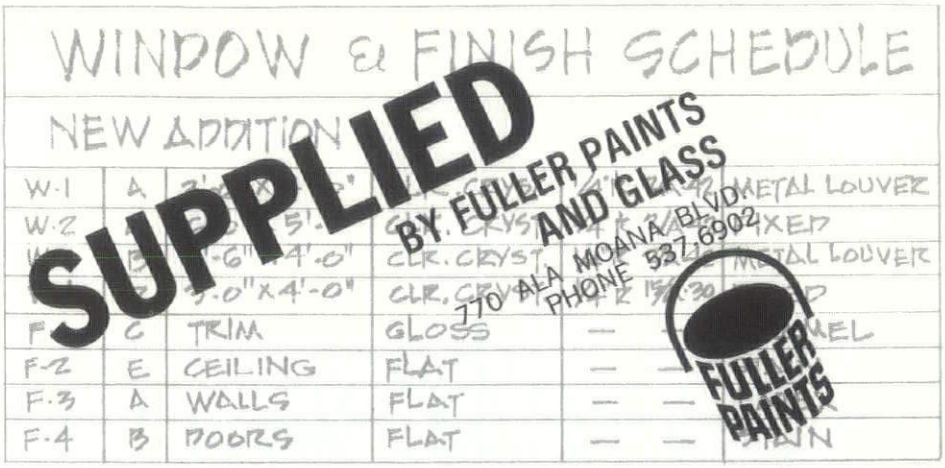
"If I don't have a say, forget it." The fourth dilemma is the increasing demand of citizens, especially the poor, the racial minorities and young people, to have a greater say in their own lives.

Participation is not new. The system has allowed for the participation of the businessman, the developer, the banker, the union leader, the intellectual and many others. What is new is the expansion in the number and the classes of participants. One need only think of the Hawaiians, Kokua Hawaii, SOS, the Kalihi-Kai Co-op, the tenant associations, the Kalihi-Palama and the Waianae Model City groups, Citizens for Hawaii, Life of the Land, Youth Action, Liberation Barracks to get an idea of the new groups in Hawaii seeking to enter the action. Add these to the commercial interests, the estates, the banks, the unions, the neighborhood associations and the many other groups that have been on the scene for a long time and the reason that we may have a wider range of conflicting interests today than in the past becomes clearer.

Participation is a political process and the reconciliation of the conflicting interests engendered by participation must necessarily be political in nature. The professional, of course, seeks to anticipate the conflicts by setting up rules of the game to guide conflict to resolution, and this is all to the good, but the rules, it ought to be recognized, are themselves the product of political decisions as to who gets what, when and how.

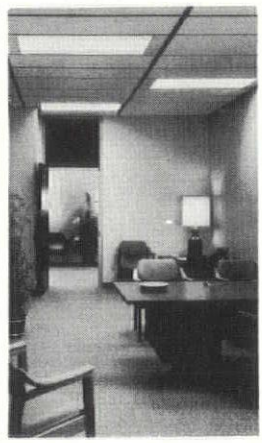
The dilemmas of understanding and managing complex interrelationships, preserving options, accommodating, changing values and facilitating partici-

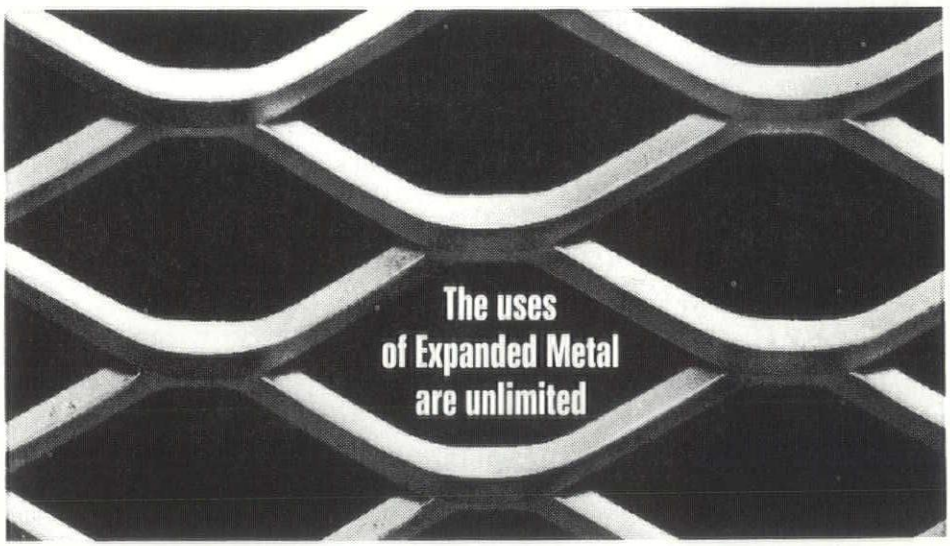
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The New Exam

By CLIFFORD F. YOUNG

What kind of pre-requisites will I need toward becoming licensed as an Architect? What kind of examination must I face to "make the grade?" What gives with this "new examination?" After spending five, and even six years in college and knowing all there is to know about architecture, why then must I take an examination at all? These, and others, are some questions being asked by students in architecture and candidates for registration.

Examination is only a part of the licensing process. All states and territories have legislation regulating the practice of professions – medicine, law, engineering, architecture, etc. Hawaii statutes regulating the practice of architecture are administered by the Board of Registration of Professional Engineers, Architects, Land Surveyors and Landscape Architects. Licensing exists for two principal reasons: to safeguard the public health, safety and general welfare; and to raise the standards and level of performance of the professions.

The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB), of which the Hawaii State Board of Registration is a member, is vitally concerned with making licensing meet the changing needs of society and holds that the protection of public health, safety and general welfare means providing an environment which is clean, safe, functional and beautiful. Far reaching changes underway in education and in the practice of architecture demanded a re-evaluation of the examination process toward licensing an architect. The student today is exposed to a very different training from that of yesteryear. His curriculum includes subject matter previously not heard of and courses no longer relevant to present needs have been eliminated. The profession, on the other hand, has broadened its services and its field of responsibility; new specialties haved developed through increased knowledge in the field; teams of competent professionals and technicians with varied experiences and capabilities are required to solve complex problems of environmental concern.

Oftentimes the professional architect is the team member who assumes the primary responsibility to the public. He, therefore, must be licensed by the state in which he practices; or, in the eyes of the law, he must be declared competent.

Recognizing that the present registration process has not taken note of the rapid changes in architectural education and the broadening of professional practice, the NCARB has, after many years of intensive work, proposed a new examination in response to these changes. Here, let me quote E. G. Hamilton, FAIA, chairman of the Professional Examination Committee.

"The philosophy on which the new exam is premised goes beyond quantitative testing of skills. It seeks to ascertain how a candidate applies, in a simulated office situation, the knowlege he has gained by education and experience. It asks him to exercise judgment in regard to the choices that must be made in major projects which relate to the environment of a community or a neighborhood. It believes, and bases its examination in this belief, that what has been tested in school should not be retested on a professional examination."

Although the NCARB recognizes that a multiplicity of specialties have developed in the profession and conceivably more may be forthcoming, to develop an examination to meet all specialties would be impossible. Further, a test for competency should be based on knowledge and capabilities in skills common to all architects. NCARB also wishes to take advantage of the various combinations of education and experience that candidates may choose to enter the profession. It was decided to provide two examinations: one for those who do not hold an accredited professional degree, and the other for graduates of accredited schools.

The first, called the "Qualifying" or "Equivalency" Examination is designed to evaluate basic skills and knowledge comparable to those acquired in an accredited school of architecture. The exam will be similar to the present one but somewhat abbreviated into three major parts: (1) Construction Theory and Practice, (2) Architectural Theory, and (3) Design (integrated Site Planning and Design). This exam will be similar to the present exam; require 16 hours given over a period of 2 days; except for Design, multiple choice questions, machine graded; each part individually graded; no limit on the number of retakes. Successfully passing this exam in a prerequisite to the Professional Examination. The Qualifying Exam will become available for use by state boards beginning December 1972 and will be given once annually thereafter. It may be given more frequently as may be determined in the future by NCARB.

Although it has been agreed that the

Continued on Page 20

Message from Melvin Choy

The single most important element of the chapter is the membership. If the chapter is to develop and grow, prospective members must be encouraged to join and participate in chapter activities.

The membership committee requests all firms to submit a list of prospective members (corporate, professional associates, associates and student associates) to the chapter office as soon as possible.

Questions and form requests regarding membership may be directed to the chapter office or to Mel Choy, Chairman, Membership Committee, Suite 200, 225 Queen Street, Honolulu 96813, Phone 536-2125

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

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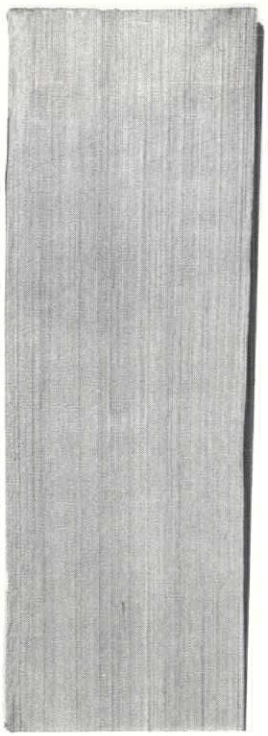
7. See that the proper image of the architect is projected to the public.

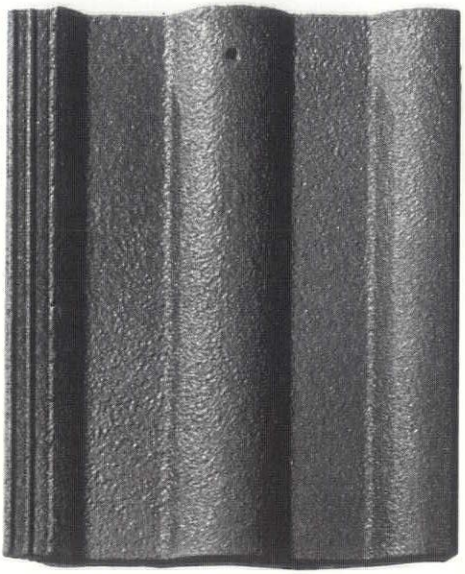
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1. Be a strong voice in public policy and take the expanded role of the architectural profession in shaping our physical environment.
   a. Inform the public of those elements which are either a detriment or asset to the quality of our environment.
   b. Be aware of, and active in the social, economic, political and cultural needs of the community.
   c. Improve the quality of design and insure the proper growth of the Islands.
   d. Identify and support key issues to safeguarding our environment.
   e. Work actively to see ecological considerations are part of Hawaii planned growth.
2. Be active in preservation of the beauty and historic attributes of the Islands.
3. Assist in the development of the public and community interest with special regard to building and zoning legislation and regulations.

Goals are only words if not followed with a firm conviction to accomplish them. The above goals cannot be accomplished without a lot of individual effort; however, they can best be achieved through a collective effort. I, therefore, call on each chapter member to get involved and make that effort this year. Let your interest and concerns be known so your individual effort can be a part of the chapter's major thrust for 1972.

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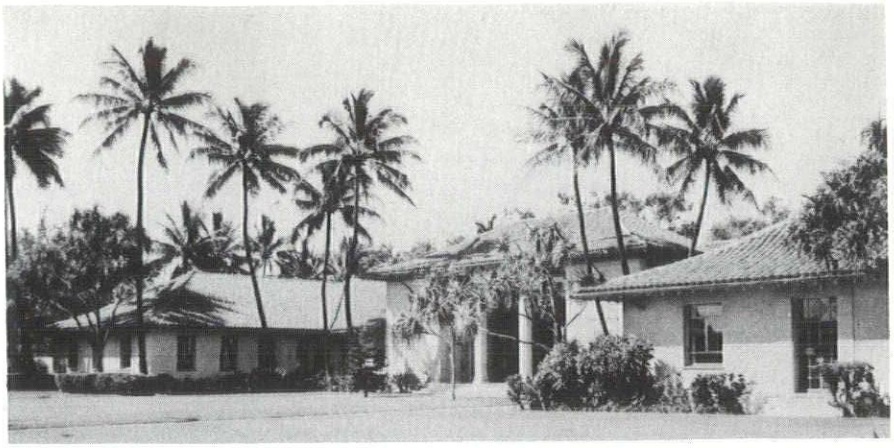
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The New Exam
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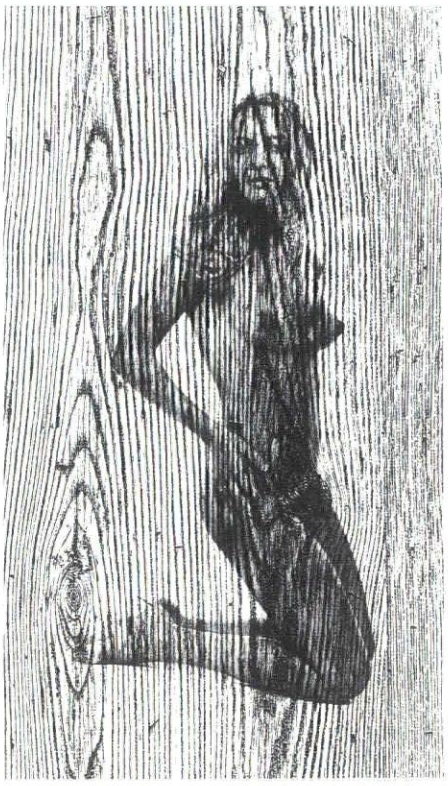
primary route toward a professional license must be based on the best educational standards of the day, it is recognized that alternate or optional routes must be provided. Where a candidate holds a non-accredited degree or a non-architectural degree, or has gain sufficient knowledge through technical training and experience only, means toward professional registration are provided.

The second exam is the Professional Examination which assumes the candidate having a professional degree from an accredited architectural school has been adequately tested in the basic skills and knowledge during his school years. The exam aims to test his ability to make strategic decisions relative to major environmental issue, synthesize basic general knowledge, exercise environmental value judgment, and show understanding of responsibility to the public, to the client and to the profession. The four parts will cover (1) Environmental Concept, (2) Programming, (3) Design and Technology, and (4) Construction; require two days; is machine graded with a single grade for the entire test. The Professional Examination will become available in June 1973, and will be given once annually thereafter.

The member boards of NCARB in its 50th Convention, July 1971, overwhelmingly adopted the new examination procedure and approved plans for its implementation. One of the objectives of the NCARB has been to encourage certification of an architect in accordance with given standards, and to have such certification accepted by all states or jurisdictions in the U.S. in considering registration of persons from other states or jurisdictions. Accordingly, Hawaii's Board of Registration, having patterned its registration and licensing procedure consistent with that of NCARB as pertains to architecture, has also approved the new examination procedure.

In order to implement the new examination procedure for Hawaii it will be necessary to initiate changes in the existing state statute, particularly Section 464-8 **Qualification for Registration**, the Board's Rules and Regulations, and also the Board's Policies. The Board has prepared and filed with the State Legislature for the 1972 General Session a proposal covering recommended changes to the statutes to clear the way for implementation of the new examination procedure.

Architect members of the Board will be available to discuss this new procedure with all interested parties.



WOOD, THE VERSATILE MATERIAL

The Team-Approach
Continued from Page 17

pation which face the planner are the same ones which confront the architect, the engineer, the applied social theoretician, the public health professional, the social worker, the politician; in fact, they are the dilemmas of the professional and political leader who is concerned with the development of his community and with the formulation and implementation of public policy to guide and control that development. Each professional and politician will see the dilemmas in somewhat different terms; each will have a different point of access; each will bring a different perspective and set of techniques with him; but the dilemmas are shared and the specific problem, whatever it may be, will be multidisciplinary in nature.

This is why we put so much emphasis in the Pacific Urban Studies and Planning Program on the Planning Practicum where the students from a number of fields come together to design and execute a cooperative planning endeavor in which the insights and tools of several disciplines are simultaneously brought to bear upon a selected urban or regional problem. The students become acquainted with the obstacles to multidiciplinary planning as well as some means for overcoming them. They also become acquainted with a range of perspectives on a problem. And more importantly, they join together to produce a single, integrated planning report. The agony along the way is great. The learning process is tough. But the outcome is worth the price.

The dilemmas are common. The problems are common. The solutions require cooperative effort. The students are prepared to work together in a cooperative, multidisciplinary manner.

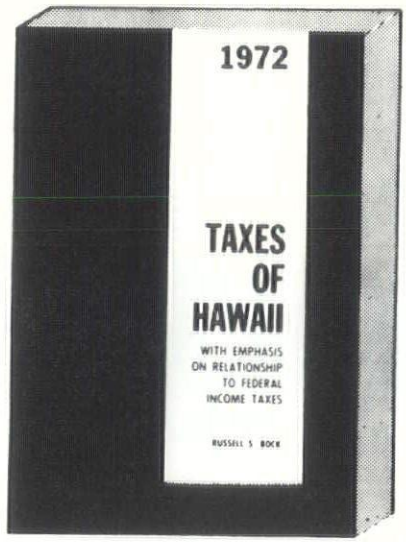
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Who picnics at our beaches and leaves litter for the tides to wash away?

Who runs factories that pump refuse into our lakes?

Who pours sewage into our rivers?

Who throws all those beer cans overboard?

Who's going to unpollute it all?

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Reprinted from ALABAMA ARCHITECT, July-August 1971 Issue

1. Don't use colored facial tissues, paper towels, or toilet paper. The paper dissolves properly in water, but the dye lingers on.

2. If you accumulate coat hangers, don't junk them; return them to the cleaner. Boycott a cleaner who won't accept them.

3. Don't buy non-returnable containers. Hold aluminum can purchases to a minimum.

4. If you smoke filter-tip cigarettes, don't flush them down the john. They'll ruin your plumbing and clog up pumps at the sewage treatment plant. They're practically indestructible. Put them in the garbage.

5. Stop littering. Now. If you see a litterer, object very politely ("Excuse me, sir, I think you dropped something").

6. If you're a home gardener, make sure fertilizer is worked deep into the soil – don't hose it off into the water system. Phosphates (a key ingredient) cause lake and river algae to proliferate wildly.

7. When you see a junked car, report it to your local Sanitation Department. If they don't care, scream till someone does.

8. Burning leaves or garbage is already illegal in many towns. Don't do it. Dispose of it some other way.

9. There's only so much water. Don't leave it running. If it has to be recycled too fast, treatment plants can't purify it properly.

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11. Help get antipollution ideas into kids' heads. If you're a teacher, a Scout leader, a camp counselor, a summer playground assistant, teach children about litter, conservation, noise, about being considerate, which is what it all comes down to.

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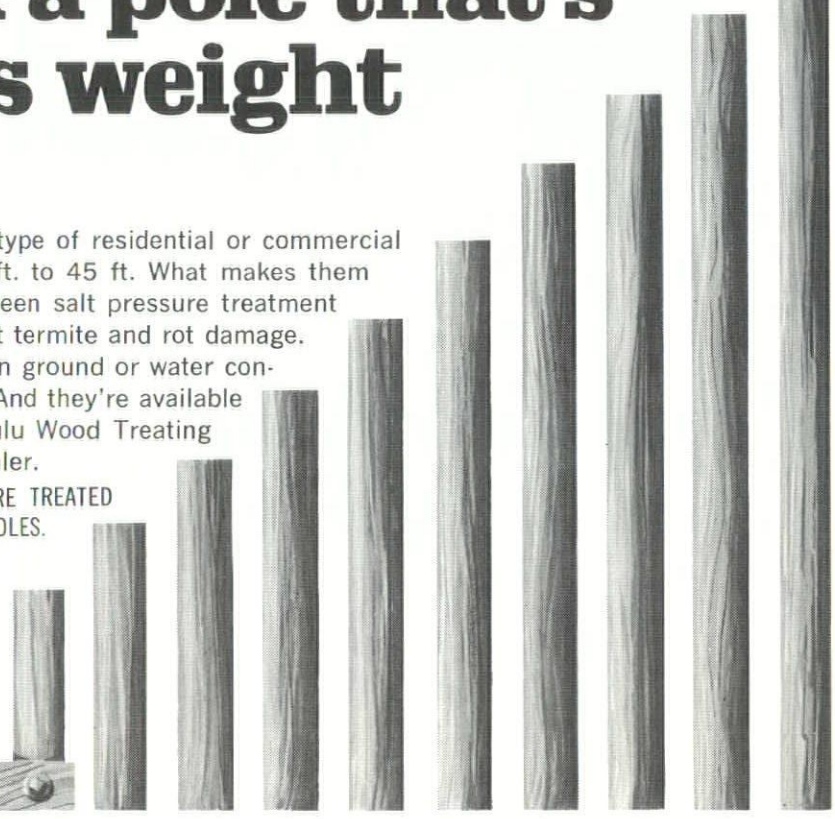
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